



BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1965

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CONTENTS

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PART 1

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH					5—24
Introduction					6—8
Natural and Social Conditions and Vital Statistics					9—14
General Provisions of the Health Services	..	....	....	....	15—17
Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	18—20
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	....	....	....	....	21—24

PART 2.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR				26—27
1.	CLEAN AIR			
	(a) and (b) General and Investigation of Air Pollution			28—29
	(c) and (d) New Furnaces and New Chimneys			30
2.	FOOD CONTROL			
	(a) Milk Supply			31—32
	(b) Ice Cream			32
	(c) and (d) Food Premises and Food Hygiene			33—34
	(e) Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sampling and Administration			34—35
	(f) Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963			36
	(g) Public Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspection			36—38
	(h) Inspection of other foods			38
3.	HOUSING			
	(a) General			38—39
	(b) and (c) Unfit houses			39
	(d) and (e) New Houses and Housing Schemes			39
	(f) — (h) Inspections and Action taken re houses in disrepair			40—41
	(i) and (j) Improvement and Standard Grants			41—42
	(k) Rent Act 1957			42
	(l) Houses in multiple occupation			42
	(m) Prosecutions			42
4.	PUBLIC HEALTH, GENERAL			
	(a) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963			43—46
	(b) Factories Act 1961			47
	(c) Offensive Trades			48
	(d) Movable dwellings			48
	(e) and (f) Rodent Control and Disinfestation			48—49
	(g) Schools			49—50
	(h) and (i) Sanitary Accommodation and Drainage			50
	(j) Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning			51
	(k) Noise			51
5.	MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES			51—53
	(a) Diseases of Animals Act, 1950			51
	(b) Shops Act, 1950			52
	(c) Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951			52
	(d) Heating Appliances (Fireguard) Act, 1952			53
	(e) Pet Animals Act, 1951			53
6.	PUBLIC CLEANSING			
	(a) Refuse Collection			53—54
	(b) Storage of Refuse			55
	(c) Refuse Disposal and Salvage			55—56
	(d) Protective Clothing and Welfare			56
	(e) Street Cleansing			56
	(f) Public Conveniences			56—57
	(g) Statistical Summary — Absences			58



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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

1965

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor T. C. SHORROCK.

Alderman W. CORCORAN

„ R. EVANS

„ T. GRIME

„ W. RAWCLIFFE

Councillor A. BARNES

„ D. CROFT.

„ G. CROOK.

„ H. V. DAVIES.

„ W. FINCH

„ H. HEAP.

„ J. HODSON.

„ G. F. JONES.

„ P. KEANE.

„ I. SELLERS.

„ D. E. R. SEABROOK.

Alderman Miss A. FORSHAW

„ D. DUNN

„ W. WILCOCK.

„ W. LOWE

Councillor W. BLEASDALE

„ G. HUTCHINSON.

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„ Mrs. C. M. MONKS.

„ H. A. PARKINSON

„ B. RILEY.

„ T. ROWLANDSON.

„ Mrs. B. J. RIGBY

„ G. R. RIGBY.

„ A. R. SHEPHERD.

„ T. WOOSEY.

„ Mrs. A. WORTHINGTON

Chairman of Health Committee:

Councillor G. R. RIGBY

Vice-Chairman of Health Committee:

Alderman D. DUNN

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council, also Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Councils of Adlington, Fulwood, Leyland, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell, and to the Rural District Councils of Chorley and Preston.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

N. T. W. POVER, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.

Also Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Health Division 4.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. G. KELLY, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.M. (a) (b) (c) with effect from 8th Feb., 1965

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

G. W. ARMITAGE, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.M. (a) (b).

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

P. FIRTH, M.A.P.H.I., (a) (b)

F. SWINSON, M.A.P.H.I. (a) w.e.f. 26/4/65.

F. MYERS, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

W. HOLDEN, M.A.P.H.I. (a) Resigned 31/3/65.

- (a) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Meat and Other Foods Inspector.
- (b) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Smoke Inspector.
- (c) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

E. R. KING (w.e.f. 20/9/65).

Clerical Staff:

R. HEAPS.

Mrs. D. PROCTER.

General Foreman :

A. PRETTY.

PART 1.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

As in previous years, I should like in this introduction to refer to some of the more important matters dealt with in the body of the Report.

Regarding the vital statistics, the population of the Borough at the middle of 1965, according to the Registrar General's estimate, was 31,130 which is 70 more than estimated for mid-year 1964. The number of live births assignable to the Borough was 515 of which 250 were males and 265 females and of the total 28 were illegitimate. The number of live births in the previous year was 510 so that there were 5 more births in the past year. The crude birth rate for the year 1965 was 16.5 (adjusted 17.7) per 1,000 estimated population whilst the birth rate for England and Wales and the County of Lancaster were 18.1 and 18.2 (adjusted 18.56) respectively.

The number of deaths assigned to the Borough for the year 1965 was 424 which is 61 more than the previous year. In view of the exceptionally low figure (363) recorded in 1964, this increase to the more normal trend was expected to occur. The crude death rate for the Borough was 13.6 (adjusted 14.0) per 1,000 estimated population. The death rate for England and Wales and for Lancashire were 11.5 and 12.27 (adjusted 13.01) respectively.

The Registrar General has again provided a table giving the causes of death in age groups and this table is reproduced in the Report. From this it will be seen that 182 (64 males and 118 females) of the 424 deaths occurred in persons 75 years of age and over and a further 123 (69 males and 54 females) were between 65 and 75 years of age. These two together account for 305 of the total deaths. Comparing the causes of death with those of the previous year, one finds that deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system (i.e. strokes) show an increase of 14. There were 162 deaths from heart disease which is 31 more than in 1964. Included in this figure are 101 deaths from coronary heart disease which is an increase of 30 and this condition is again by far the greatest single cause of death. Of the persons dying from this disease 72 were 65 years of age and over. Although several theories have been put forward regarding the causation of Coronary heart disease and new forms of treatment introduced but the problem cannot be regarded as solved. Deaths from all forms of malignant disease numbered 64 in 1965 compared with 62 in the previous year. The number of deaths from lung cancer in the two years were 10 and 16 respectively. The death rate from all forms of cancer in the Borough for the year 1965 was 2.06 per 1,000

estimated population as compared with the figure of 2.15 for the County and 2.23 for England and Wales. There were two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis both persons being over 65 years of age as against one in the previous year. There was also one death from the non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis whereas there were no such deaths in 1964. Other causes of death show only minor variations as between the two years.

In regard to deaths of infants under one year of age there was a very welcome drop from 18 in 1964 to 7 in 1965. The Infantile Mortality Rate for the Borough was therefore 13.6 per 1,000 live births and compares very favourably with the County figure of 19.8 and the national figure of 19.0 and must be the least on record for the Borough, the figure of 13.7 was recorded in 1959. It is also very pleasing to note that again there were no deaths as a result of childbirth or abortion, no such deaths have occurred since 1958 when there were two.

Regarding the incidence of infectious diseases it is found that the total number of notifications was 365 including 7 cases of tuberculosis as compared with 197 including 7 cases of tuberculosis in 1964. Most of this considerable increase is accounted for by 84 more cases of measles and 82 of scarlet fever being notified.

The outbreak of poliomyelitis in Blackburn resulted in a very big demand from the public for vaccination against this disease. The demand came mostly from adults and special sessions were held at the Clinic for a considerable time. Special visits were also paid to schools in order to ensure that all children were adequately protected. In my last Report it was stated that everything points to the fact that unless a high rate of protection is maintained outbreaks of disease such as poliomyelitis and diphtheria can be expected. Fortunately no cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough but once again it must be stated that it is dangerous to wait until the disease is in our midst.

An important event during the year was the official opening of Weldbank Hostel and Bankside Training Centre for mentally subnormal adults on 9th April, 1965 by the Rt. Hon. Douglas Houghton, M.P. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The accommodation and training provided at these County Council establishments are proving a very worthwhile addition to the health and welfare services in the district.

Mr. J. G. Kelly was appointed Chief Public Health Inspector for the Borough at the end of 1964 and took up duty on 8th February, 1965. Mr. Kelly is proving to be a very capable Inspector and likeable colleague. A perusal of Mr. Kelly's section of the Report will indicate the wide field of activities covered.

Housing conditions in the Borough continue to improve as a result of clearance or repair of unfit dwellings and the erection of new ones. It is a matter of satisfaction to report that a scheme of flatlets for the elderly which will be under the supervision of a resident warden has been prepared.

Work on the East Valley Main Drainage Scheme continued during the year and it is expected to be completed by July, 1966. Complementary to this scheme is the modernisation and extension of the Common Bank Sewage Disposal Works and this matter is now in the hands of the Consultants.

In conclusion I must express my sincere thanks to Dr. Black, Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, the Staff of the Health Department and the Officers of all Departments for their willing assistance and co-operation at all times.

I am indeed grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Borough of Chorley is a compact industrial Lancashire town covering nearly 4,300 acres, of which about 680 acres were added, in 1934, from the surrounding rural area, including the Duxbury Estate (650 acres) and parts of the parishes of Euxton and Heath Charnock.

The town is situated approximately at the centre of a triangle formed by the County Boroughs of Preston, Wigan and Bolton, and is placed on elevated ground (average about 300 feet) at the approaches to the Pennine Range, which rises sharply to the East, the sea being located approximately 10 miles to the West. The subsoil is mainly clay, with outcrops of sand and gravel.

The majority of the houses are the terraced type in the centre of the town with municipal housing estates on the outskirts, but much new housing development has taken place recently. The town is well provided with several small green recreation grounds, and possesses in Astley Park, near the centre of the town, a large natural parkland of much beauty, comprising nearly 100 acres.

The principal industries are cotton weaving, spinning and bleaching, motor works, floor cloth manufacture, and laundries. A large proportion of female labour is normally employed.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1964 and 1965.

	1964	1965
Population (estimated)	31,060	31,130
Number of Deaths (corrected)	363	424
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.7	13.6
Live Births	510	515
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	16.4	16.5
Still-births	9	8
Still-births (per 1,000 live and still births)	17.3	15.3
Total live and still births	519	523
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	18	7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	35.3	13.6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		
legitimate	33.3	11.7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		
illegitimate	2.0	1.9
Neo Natal Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live		
births (first four weeks)	15.7	5.8
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live		
births (under 1 week)	15.7	5.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and		
deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000		
live and still-births).	32.8	21.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live		
births	6.6	5.4
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	—	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still		
births	—	—
Number of deaths from Pulmonary		
Tuberculosis	1	2
Death Rate per 1,000 population from		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.03	0.06
Number of Deaths from all forms of		
Tuberculosis	1	3
Death Rate per 1,000 population from all		
forms of Tuberculosis	0.03	0.09
The Borough covers an area of 4,292 acres		
Population Census, 1951	32,636	
Population Census, 1961	32,262	
No. of inhabited houses (Rate Books)	10,810	10,987
Rateable Value of the Borough	£938,192	£963,997
Product of 1d. Rate	£3,648	£3,721

TABLE I.

	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births	Total		Neo-Natal	
									No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Live Births	No. of D'ths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Year 1965	515	*	424	13.6	8	15.3	Nil.	Nil.	7	13.6	3	5.8
Year 1964	510	16.4	363	11.7	9	17.3	Nil	Nil	18	35.3	8	15.7
1963	555	17.8	418	13.4	10	17.7	Nil	Nil	12	21.6	10	18.0
1962	560	17.9	443	14.2	20	34.5	Nil	Nil	15	26.8	12	19.6
1961	546	17.6	431	13.9	10	18.0	Nil	Nil	18	33.0	14	18.3
1960	473	15.1	406	13.0	11	22.7	Nil	Nil	14	29.6	11	23.3
Avg. 5 years 1960-64	—	16.9	—	13.2	—	22.0	—	Nil	—	29.2	—	18.9
* Adjusted Live Birth Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.07) = 17.7 per 1000 Death Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.03) = 14.0 per 1000												

TABLE II.
Infant Mortality Rates.

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1960	29.6	21.7
1961	33.0	21.4
1962	26.8	21.4
1963	21.6	20.9
1964	35.3	20.0
1965	13.6	19.0

TABLE III.
Birth Rates (Crude)

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1960	15.1	17.1
1961	17.6	17.4
1962	17.9	18.0
1963	17.8	18.2
1964	16.4	18.4
1965	16.5	18.1

TABLE IV.
Death Rates (Crude)

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales
1960	13.0	11.5
1961	13.9	12.0
1962	14.2	11.9
1963	13.4	12.2
1964	11.7	11.3
1965	13.6	11.5

TABLE V.
Birth and Death Rates in the Borough of Chorley since 1950.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Birth Rate (Crude)	15.1	15.0	16.1	14.9	14.9	15.5	15.9	14.6	16.3	15.1	17.6	17.9	17.8	16.4	16.5
Death Rate (Crude)	14.5	12.5	13.4	13.8	14.4	12.7	12.3	13.9	14.5	13.0	13.9	14.2	13.4	11.7	13.6
Infantile Mortality Rate	33.	35.	31.	27.	27.	20.	18.0	37.0	13.7	29.6	33.0	26.8	21.6	35.3	13.6
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.	0.	0.	0.	2.04	0	0.	4.28	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
Natural Increase	+0.6	+2.5	+2.7	+1.1	+0.5	+2.8	+3.6	+0.7	+1.8	+2.1	+2.5	+3.7	+4.4	+4.7	+2.9

TABLE VI.
Birth and Death Rates through 5-Yearly Periods.

	1905-09	1910-14	1915-19	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945-49	1950-54	1955-59	1960-64
Death Rate (Crude)	16.5	15.3	15.3	12.5	12.3	13.0	13.7	13.4	12.7	13.8	13.6	13.2
Birth Rate (Crude)	27.1	24.0	17.3	20.5	16.0	14.0	14.4	17.8	18.2	15.1	15.4	17.0
Infantile Mortality Rate	146	140	110	106	83	74.4	78.4	48.6	42.0	27.0	22.7	29.3
Natur'l Incre'se	+10.6	+ 8.7	+2.0	+7.6	+3.7	+1.0	+0.7	+4.4	+5.6	+1.3	+ 1.8	+3.8

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Since the National Health Service Act came into force the personal health services of the Borough have been administered by the Lancashire County Council, as the "Local Authority" under the Act. These services include the Ante-Natal Clinics, Child Welfare Clinics and the School Health Services — Medical and Dental, and the Home Nursing Services.

The Ambulance Service is also provided by the County Council.

The Hospital Services which include all the local and near-by hospitals, are now maintained by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory in Preston, which forms part of the nation's Public Health Laboratory Service, undertakes all the work of the Borough of Chorley in this field.

The Public Health Laboratory Service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health, and caters for every aspect of the public health work of a local authority related to the bacteriological and biological examinations of samples and specimens.

DETAILS OF COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES

The following services are administered on behalf of Lancashire County Council by No. 4 Division Health Committee. The Divisional Medical Officer is Dr. J. Wa'ker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood, Tel. Preston 77263 and the local Assistant Divisional Medical Officer of Health is Dr. D. J. Black, School Clinic, Collison Avenue, Tel. Chorley 2709.

Ambulance Service

There are 4 ambulances and 4 dual purpose cars stationed at the Ambulance Station in Preston Street, Chorley. The work done by this station covers the area of the Borough and surrounding districts. All these vehicles are fitted with radio, and are in direct contact with the County Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton.

Midwifery Service

There are two domiciliary Midwives serving Chorley who attend expectant mothers who are confined at home.

Home Nursing Service

There are established in various parts of Chorley 4 female District Nurses, 2 State Enrolled Nurses and 2 male District Nurses. The duties of these nurses include nursing care of patients in their own homes and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Chorley and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity, and Tuberculosis cases. Night Helps are also employed where needed.

Ante-Natal Clinic

There is a weekly session held at The School Clinic, Collison Avenue, Chorley, when a Consultant Obstetrician, employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee, attends.

Child Welfare Centres

Three Child Welfare Centres are open each week in the district, one at Eaves Lane, each Wednesday afternoon, one at Collison Avenue open on Tuesdays and Fridays, and All Saints, Moor Road, being open Thursday afternoons. A Doctor and Health Visitor attend each clinic and advice is readily given in infant care and management and baby foods sold.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available through doctors surgeries and the school clinic in the Borough.

School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at Collison Avenue, Chorley, for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, speech therapy, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provision for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Welfare Services

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer any one to adequately care for them. One such home is Coniston House, Tootell Street, Chorley. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

Chiropody Service

Chiropody sessions were held at the School Clinic, Collison Avenue, during the year for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers, and registered handicapped persons. In addition a domiciliary service is available for those unable to attend the clinic.

A similar service was also available through the Chorley Voluntary Old Peoples' Welfare Committee.

Welfare

Short term care for elderly people was available during the year, mainly to give a respite for persons caring for elderly relatives at home, or to allow them to take a holiday.

Mental Health Service.

Mental Welfare Officers serving the area are based at the Divisional Health Office, Fulwood and are available to give advice. A Social Centre for persons requiring rehabilitation following mental illness operates each Tuesday afternoon in Crown Street, Chorley. For mentally sub-normal children there is a Junior Training Centre at "Mayfield", Stratford Road, Chorley and a Training Centre and Hostel for mentally subnormal adults in Weld Bank Lane, Chorley. A Youth Club for sub-normal children is held each Friday evening at Newtrees, Stump Lane, Chorley.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (except T.B.)

1965 and 1964.

1965

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Cases	Cases Admitted to Hospital
Measles	86	17	14	117	234	1
Scarlet Fever	7	20	7	54	88	3
Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	1	3	—
Pneumonia	5	7	3	3	18	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	—	—	—	1	1	1 *
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	3	5	2	2	12	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—

1964

Measles	14	47	23	70	154	—
Scarlet Fever	4	—	—	2	6	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	1	10	—	—	11	—
Pneumonia	2	1	1	6	10	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	1	—	—	2	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	3	—	3	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	1	1	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—

*—This case actually occurred in Hospital.

It will be observed from the above tables that there was a considerable increase in the number of notifications of scarlet fever and measles, a slight increase in the number of Pneumonia and Dysentery, Whooping Cough being slightly lower.

Tuberculosis

New Cases and Mortality during 1965.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 14 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 24 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 44 years ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45 — 64 years	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over.....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Totals.....	5		2		1		—	
1964 Totals:—	7		—		1		—	
1963 Totals:—	3		1		3		—	

One respiratory case was added to the register being a transfer from another Authority.

No. of cases on the register at the end of the year were:—

Pulmonary	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
Non-Pulmonary	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Removal from Register		....	....	....	....	....	14

Brucellosis

The Laboratory continued to examine all raw milk for the presence of Brucella organisms which cause Undulant Fever in man. Pasteurisation renders the milk safe but it is possible for raw milk, i.e. Untreated, to contain the organisms. Laboratory examinations were made on 60 samples of milk, and 16 were found to contain these organisms. Now that tuberculosis has been eradicated from dairy herds, the time would seem ripe for similar steps to be taken against this disease. In the meantime the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have commenced a free vaccination service for calves which may in time help to free herds of this infection and a national survey has been carried out which may lead to more vigorous action. Medical Officers of Health have power to order the pasteurisation of milk found to contain brucella organisms but for various reasons the Regulation is difficult to apply and usually pasteurisation of infected milk is undertaken voluntarily by the farmer concerned.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply.

The town is supplied with water from the Liverpool Corporation Water Works at Rivington (the Chorley supply coming from the filter beds at "The Nab") with the exception of some of the properties on the Duxbury Estate, whose water is drawn from the Manchester supply. The water is soft upland surface water, which is chlorinated and treated by the soda ash process prior to distribution.

There were 10,976 houses in the Borough on mains water supply at the end of the year, the remaining 11 being outlying farms and cottages. During the year water supplies were extended to new houses in Athol Grove and the Burgh Lane area.

Weekly bacteriological and periodical chemical analyses are carried out by the Liverpool Corporation who forward copies of the results to the Public Health Department. The results are invariably satisfactory. In addition the Department took one sample for bacteriological examination which was also found to be satisfactory. I am grateful to the Water Engineer, Liverpool Corporation for the following analyses taken during the latter part of 1965.

Source of Sample: Chorley Treated Water.

(a) Physical Examination of water and deposit Yellow, clear. Mineral particles, hydrated oxides of iron.

(b) Chemical Examination:
Reaction, pH 7.9

	Parts per million
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	1
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N.....	none
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	none
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	none
Hardness as CaCO ₃	
Carbonate	15.0
Non-Carbonate	25.5
Permanganate figure (4 hours, 80°F.) as O.	2.0
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	15.0
Total Solids	100.3

(c) Mineral Analysis

Calcium, as Ca	10.7
Magnesium, as Mg	3.3
Sodium, as Na	12.2
Potassium, as K	1.5
Carbonate as CO ³	9.0
Chloride, as Cl	17.4
Sulphate, as SO ⁴	33.7
Nitrate, as NO ³	none
Iron, as Fe	0.3
Silica, as SiO ²	4.7
Fluoride, as F	0.18

On a number of occasions during the year attention has been drawn to the inadequacy of the water supply to some dwelling houses. This has been indicated by the very low pressure and the fact that several houses share a common service pipe which has become obstructed over the years or in other cases were additional fittings have been provided to the extent that the original pipe became of insufficient size. In this case the owners of the properties concerned have been requested to provide a sufficient supply. This has been accomplished in many cases by running the new service pipe or pipes from the street main, which is a costly item, but the Water Undertaking now agree to bring the main to stop taps on the pavements at their expense, thus encouraging owners to re-lay the pipes for which they are responsible and therefore provide a sufficient supply at a reduced cost.

It is essential that a wholesome and sufficient supply of water is available in the town if a satisfactory standard of health is to be maintained. However, it is interesting to note that the average daily consumption of water per head of population is about 43.05 gallons compared with 40.7 gallons in 1964. (This figure includes mains supplies used for industrial as well as domestic purposes).

Private Supplies — Drinking Water.

11 dwelling houses including 5 farms are on private supplies which are mostly shallow wells or springs. Of four bacteriological samples taken during the year two were unsatisfactory, however, the persons concerned were advised on the proper treatment to be given to the water prior to human consumption.

2. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two swimming baths in the Borough, the Corporation swimming bath and Hartwood Hall which is a privately owned open air pool and opened only one day during the year, pending necessary improvements.

Corporation Baths.

The water used is from the Liverpool Corporation mains supply. It is filtered and chlorinated by mechanical means and has proved very satisfactory.

During the year 30 bacteriological samples were taken from the bath and only 8 of these proved unsatisfactory, one chemical sample taken was satisfactory.

Hartwood Hall Open Air Pool

The water used is from the Liverpool Corporation mains supply but is only filtered by mechanical means, chlorination is carried out by hand dosing and has proved unsatisfactory. Negotiations are in progress, however, to secure the provision of an automatic chlorination plant before the pool is again opened to the public.

SEWERAGE

The outlying farms and cottages in the Borough are parts not served by the water carriage system and houses in Euxton Lane, Bolton Road, Wigan Lane and Carr Lane districts are drained to septic tanks, no sewers being available, but the new East Valley Main Drainage Scheme will enable properties in some of these districts to be connected to the main system. During the year 255 new houses were connected to the sewage system.

Sewage disposal is effected at the Common Bank and Cowling Works but the latter are due to close down shortly. The scheme for the extension to the Common Bank Disposal works is in the hands of the Consultants.

Sewerage from Chorley is received at Common Bank through four trunk sewers at the north east of the works, and that from Euxton and the Royal Ordnance Factory is conveyed through two separate sewers on the westerly side. The works comprise mechanically operated screens, detritus channels, sedimentation tanks, storm water tanks, percolating bacterial filters, humus and sludge digestion tanks, and sludge drying beds. The Cowling subsidiary installation at present deals with sewerage from the eastern and southern parts of the Borough.

4. RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire River Board has jurisdiction in regard to rivers and streams pollution in the Borough. The pollution of rivers and streams has become a national problem and stringent measures are being implemented to improve and control the situation.

PART 2.

CLEAN AIR.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

HOUSING.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION (GENERAL).

by

J. G. KELLY, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present my first Annual Report to you for the year ending 31st December, 1965.

The year got away to a steady start and the major task for the first six months was to secure the smooth running of the Department after a difficult period.

In March the Department lost the services of Mr. W. J. Holden, Additional Public Health Inspector, to a similar position with Preston Rural District Council but in May Mr. F. Swinson joined the staff from Blackburn County Borough Council. In September Mr. E. R. King, Pupil Public Health Inspector was appointed and has proved an interested and loyal colleague.

Progress with slum clearance was satisfactorily maintained during the year and only one Public Inquiry was set up which concerned Pall Mall (No. 1 C.P.O.) Attention was also given to houses in multiple occupation under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961 so that a reasonably high standard of amenities could be secured in this type of premises. Requests had been received from persons interested in converting property to multiple use and advice and assistance was given to them.

General inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act were commenced in May and I am pleased to report that over 50% of Registered Premises were visited for this purpose during the year. Much remains to be done however and it is appropriate to note that attention was required most of all in these premises to the insufficiency and condition of basic amenities for employees. It is hoped also that these amenities will be provided in our own Department before long.

Further investigation was made into the Refuse Collection and Disposal Section of the Department and whilst it is set out in detail later in this report, I am glad to say that an incentive bonus scheme was agreed upon and it is to go into operation early in 1966. Tipping sites continue to be difficult but steps have been made to secure a further 3 or 4 years tipping. However, serious consideration must be given to this problem without delay.

The Slaughterhouse continued to hold its own during the year in spite of the various factors that could interfere with smooth running. The toll charges were raised in May to a level which I consider to be realistic and competitive.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Dr. J. Walker, Medical Officer of Health, my Deputy and all the Staff and Employees of the Department for their keenness and excellent co-operation, the Chief Officers and Heads of all Departments, for their co-operation and kind assistance and finally to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. G. KELLY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits and Inspections:

Building Plans	....	....	....	....	....	19
Clean Air (including observations)	....	....	....	....	....	122
Diseases of Animals	....	....	....	....	....	1
Drainage (Inspections and Tests)	....	....	....	....	....	320
Entertainment Places	....	....	....	....	....	1
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	45
Food Premises	....	....	....	....	....	461
Food Inspection :—						
Routine and Condemnations	....	....	....	....	....	93
Sampling—Food and Drugs	....	....	....	....	....	67
Bacteriological	....	....	....	....	....	109
Public Abattoir (Days)	....	....	....	....	....	276½
Housing :—						
Housing Acts—Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	21
Closing/Deml.	....	....	....	....	....	143
Slum Clearance	....	....	....	....	....	760
Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	8
Imprt. Grants	....	....	....	....	....	222
Houses in Multiple Occupation	....	....	....	....	....	53
Public Health—Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	245
Re-Inspection	....	....	....	....	....	412
Vermin	....	....	....	....	....	46
Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	....	267
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	850
Nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	306

Offensive Trades	....	....	....	....	....	2
Pet Animals Act	....	....	....	....	....	8
Public Cleansing	....	....	....	....	....	210
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	29
Rag Flock Act	....	....	....	....	....	3
Rodent Control	....	....	....	....	....	16
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	8
Shops Act	....	....	....	....	....	—
Swimming Baths	....	....	....	....	....	20
Tents, Caravans etc.	....	....	....	....	....	41
Water Supplies	....	....	....	....	....	68
Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	....	....	....	....	....	288
Health Education	....	....	....	....	....	3

1. CLEAN AIR

(a) GENERAL

The Clean Air Act, 1956 and the Regulations made thereunder give local authorities powers and duties for the prevention of air pollution, providing for the limitation of emissions of dark smoke; certain controls over the installation of new furnaces; requirements to minimise grit and dust emission; control over new chimney heights; smoke control areas; research and publicity; and the making of building byelaws.

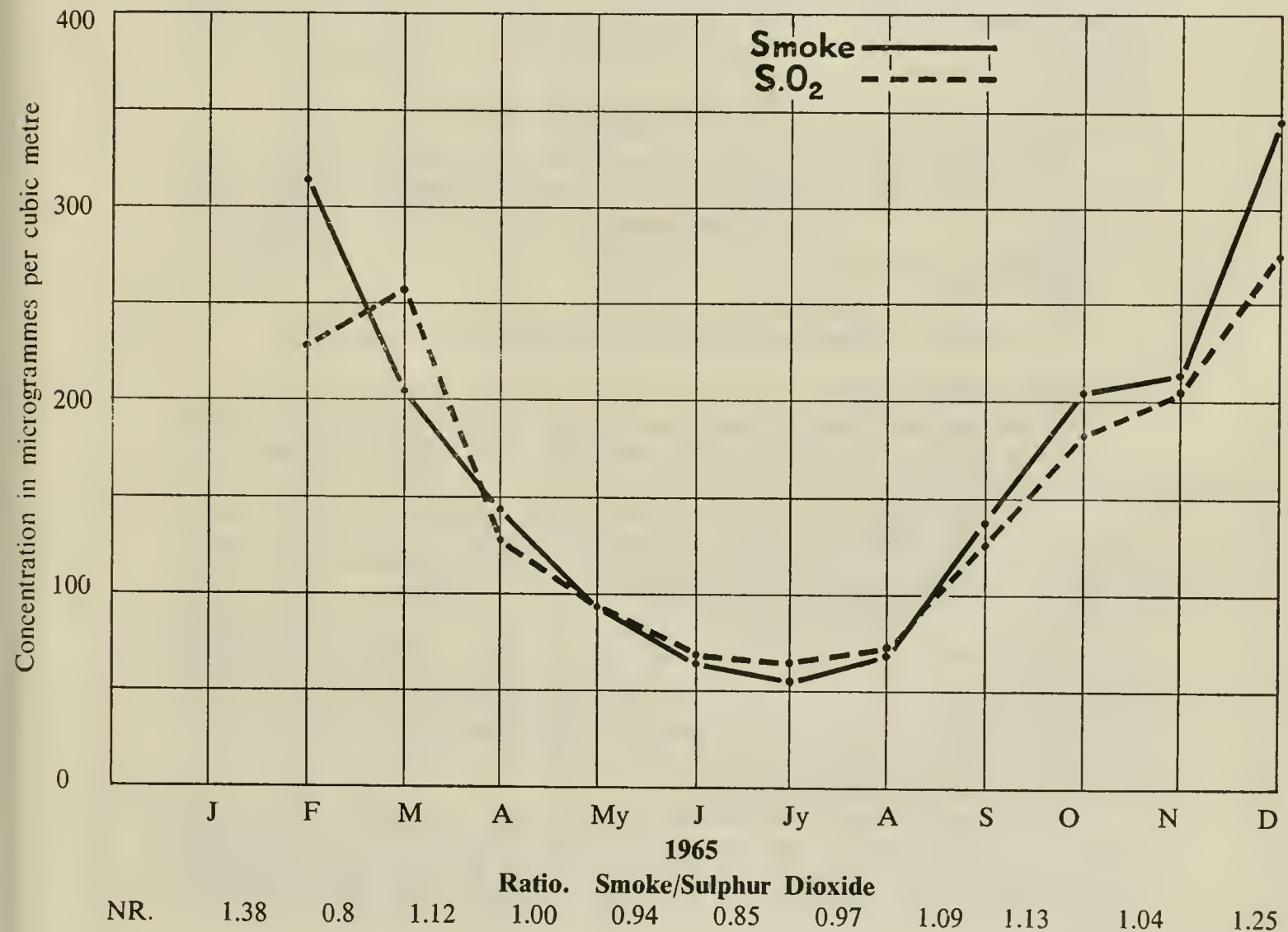
More time was devoted to the industrial aspects of clean air and it is pleasing to note a considerable improvement in atmospheric pollution from this source. During the year 27 smoke observations were made and only 8 of these proved unsatisfactory. Some 90 visits were made to industrial premises regarding smoke emission, installation of new plant, alterations or improvements to existing plant and the erection of new chimneys. I am pleased to report that management has been in general very co-operative in this field. Many problems relating to smoke emission are very time consuming and not easily remedied and this sometimes gives complainants the impression that no progress is being made. Problems still exist, however, relating to wood burning furnaces.

The question of smoke control has not yet been fully investigated but with the increase in single-storey development the benefits of reduced domestic smoke have to be seen to be appreciated. The objects of smoke control are to reduce industrial smoke to a practicable minimum and to do away altogether with domestic smoke and activity towards this goal is necessary in any urban area industrial or otherwise.

Clean air and fuel efficiency are, therefore, complementary and have become basic essentials in the present day world not only in industry but also in the domestic household where improved heating standards are becoming the rule rather than the exception.

(b) INVESTIGATION OF AIR POLLUTION

The Department continues to participate in the Investigation of Air Pollution in co-operation with the Ministry of Technology by an apparatus measuring the average daily amount of smoke and sulphur-dioxide in the air. The following graph shows the average daily values per month for the year 1965.



The nature and extent of pollution must be known for effective action to be taken to reduce it, and only by continuous recordings by scientific methods can the necessary knowledge be obtained. A large number of local authorities throughout the country participate in the scheme and the monthly figures are sent to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology, who act in an advisory and co-ordinating capacity. At the Laboratory the results of the investigations are collated and circulated monthly to participating local authorities, so making available an overall picture of pollution as well as making comparisons between different areas.

Since March 1964 the Department has co-operated with the Lancaster and Morecambe College of Further Education, who are conducting a research project into the marine contribution to atmospheric pollution over the British Isles. Smoke stains from Chorley are sent to the College each month and analysed for their chloride content.

(c) INSTALLATION OF NEW FURNACES

Six notifications of intention to install new furnaces and two applications for prior approval were received during the year and the details are set out below.

Fuel Used	Notifications	Prior Approval
Coal	2 (3)	2 (3)
Gas (towns)	1 (1)	Nil
Oil	3 (6)	Nil

The number in brackets denotes the number of furnaces involved.

(d) NEW CHIMNEYS.

A number of discussions took place during the year regarding the approval of chimney heights and several factors emerged which did not appear to be generally appreciated.

The Clean Air Act provides that where plans submitted to the Council in accordance with building bye-laws or regulations show an intention to erect a chimney, the height of the proposed chimney has to be approved for the purposes of the Act. Unfortunately, at the present time these requirements do not apply to buildings used wholly as dwellings, shops or offices and of course any building which is not subject to bye-laws or regulations. This exemption is generally thought to be unrealistic as the same type of fuel burning appliance which could emit smoke, grit, dust or gases could be fitted in any of these buildings, and so present a pollution problem. I am pleased to say however, that the fullest co-operation has existed where discussions have affected exempted premises but the weakness in the legislation is obvious.

To enable Local Authorities to judge the soundness of proposals therefore, official guidance has been issued on the subject of chimney heights by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Department endeavours to be realistic in the application of its recommendations when proposals are received.

2. FOOD CONTROL

(a) Milk Supply.

Since 1956 Chorley and the surrounding districts have comprised a Specified Area, so that the only milk now retailed within the Borough is designated milk, that is Untreated, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 came fully into force on the 1st October, 1964 revoking the previous regulations. The principal change from the Council's view relates to the use of the new special designation "Untreated" for raw milk, instead of the previous designation "Tuberculin-Tested."

The following Licences were issued under these Regulations :—

Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licences for untreated, pasteurised and sterilised milk	....	....	....	....	99
Dealer (pasteuriser) licence	....	....	....	....	—
Dealer (steriliser) licence	....	....	....	....	—

109 visits were made to dairies and milk shops.

Dealers' licences provide for more than one designation in many cases.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

72 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, and the results are shown in the following table :—

	No. of Samples	RESULTS		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
UNTREATED MILK				
(a) Methylene Blue Test	60	46	4	10
HEAT TREATED MILK				
(b) Methylene Blue Test	} 10	10	—	—
(c) Phosphate Test		10	—	—
(d) Turbidity Test		2	—	—
(e) Colony Count Test		—	—	—

Biological Examination of Milk

Total number of Samples submitted — 60.

Results	Positive	Negative	No Result
(a) Tuberculosis	—	45	15
(b) Brucellosis — Ring Test	8	50	2
(c) Brucellosis — Culture Test	5	8	—
(d) Brucellosis — Biological Test	~~15~~ 3	~~43~~ 56	1

In all cases of confirmed brucellosis in milk samples the local authority in whose area the farm is situated is informed so that an investigation can be made. The information is also passed to the producer.

Chemical Analysis

43 samples of milk were obtained for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and submitted to the Public Analyst, all the samples were found to be genuine.

(b) Ice Cream

There are 175 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. One of the premises is also registered for the manufacture of ice cream, although within the meaning of the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959, the product is, in fact, a milk-ice, the prescribed standard of composition for which being much lower than that for ice-cream.

Only two samples were taken for subjection to the methylene blue reduction test and the provisional grades were satisfactory. It is expected that a more satisfactory number will be taken next year.

(c) Food Premises

Number and Types of Food Premises	No. Premises	ESTIMATED	
		Fitted to comply Sec. 16	Sec. 19
			To which apply Fitted to comply with
General grocers and provision dealers	133	120	100
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	14	12	4
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	3	3	3
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)....	32	32	32
Bakers and/or Confectioners	30	28	28
Fried fish shops	22	20	20
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	24	20	—
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	126	120	112
Others	9	9	—

Number of Food Premises and Hawkers Registered**Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—**

Ice-Cream premises	175
Potted and preserved food premises	32

Section 14, Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951:—

Hawker's premises	47
Hawker's	27

General Markets and Cattle Market

By the end of 1962 the practice of selling "open" food on the Cattle Market had been discontinued, and the sale of "open" food on the General Market being confined entirely to "built in" stalls.

All the stallholders on the General Market selling "open" food have now provided Hand, Food, and equipment washing facilities, thus complying with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

(d). Food Hygiene.

The routine inspection of food premises continued throughout the year and 34 informal notices were served regarding contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Whilst it is satisfactory to report a continued improvement in the methods of handling and storage of foods in the great variety of premises in the town, much more has to be done about the insufficiency of storage premises.

The only way to maintain high standards of food hygiene generally is by constant vigilance and no local authority can afford to ignore the importance of this role of the Public Health Inspector.

(e) Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Sampling: The Corporation is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough.

During the year 79 samples were taken and all were found to be genuine with the exception of one sample which contained saccharin without declaration. The following table shows the variety of foods sampled.

Samples found to be genuine

	1965
Blackcurrant Syrup	1
Pork Sausage	1
Packet Tremettes	1
Chocolate Polka Dots	1
Rum Culinary Flavour	1
Boned Chicken	2
Stewed Steak	2
Braised Steak	1
Sunflower Seed Oil	1
Diabetic Chocolate	3
Chocolate Cake	1
Orange Butter Sponge	1
Coffee Gateux	1
Lime Cordial and Lager	1
Lemonade Shandy	2
Processed Cheese Spread	1
Casserole of Hot Pot	1
Fruit Sauce	1
Tomato Aquant	1
Mincemeat	1
Rich Fruit Pudding	1
Christmas Pudding	2

Ground Almonds	....	....	....	....	....	1
Almond Marzipan	....	....	....	....	....	1
Wines	....	....	....	....	....	6
Milk	....	....	....	....	....	43
						79

Complaints concerning food

Complaints concerning various foodstuffs showed a slight decrease of the 1964 figure but the public continued to show concern about the quality of food they purchase. It was not found necessary, however, to institute legal proceedings during the year but firm warnings were give in a number of cases, listed below.

In all cases a thorough investigation was carried out, often involving the co-operation of Public Health Inspectors in other towns, before a complete picture could be presented. All too often it was impossible on the evidence offered, to pin-point the blame. Investigation of all food complaints, however trivial, must be pursued with the utmost diligence at all times. The resultant visits and investigations do, I feel, have some value in that food handlers are made to realise the trouble and inconvenience caused to many people by one careless act.

Article	Nature of Complaint	Action
Bottle of Milk	Dirty bottle	Firm concerned warned
Baked Beans	Mouldy	Firm concerned warned
Chicken fritters	Mouldy	Firm concerned warned
Loaf of Bread	Black streaks	Manufacturer warned
Bottle of Milk	Dirty bottle	Firm concerned warned
Pork Luncheon Meat	Tainted	Firm concerned warned
Beef Sausage	Foreign Body	Manufacturer warned
Beef	Unsound	Firm concerned warned

(f) Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

- (i) No. of egg pasteurisation plants in district at end of year — None.
- (ii) No. of samples of liquid egg submitted to Alpha-Amglaze test
and their results None

(g). Public Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspection.

All slaughtering of animals for human consumption is carried out at the Corporation's Public Abattoir, there being no private slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Regular overtime has had to be worked by your Public Health Inspector's throughout the year to ensure that the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations were complied with. The number of animals slaughtered showed a slight decrease on the previous year, this being mainly due to the comparatively high beef prices.

Consideration was given to the slaughterhouse tolls early in the year with a view to making the slaughterhouse self-supporting. With effect from May 1st the tolls were increased to a realistic yet competitive figure.

All carcasses and offal receive a thorough inspection before being passed fit for human consumption, and I am pleased to report that again 100% inspection was maintained.

The Public Abattoir has been made to comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 with the exception of a hot water supply to wash-hand basins and certain items of disrepair which require attention.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

12 slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year.

Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

	Cattle Excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	2537	3614	14	18191	2350
Number inspected	2537	3614	14	18191	2350
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci — Whole carcasses condemned	—	5	1	15	22
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	450	670	—	529	180
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cystercercosis	17.7	18.6	7.1	2.9	8.6
Tuberculosis only — Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	2	—	—	24
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.04	0.06	—	—	1.0
Cysticercosis — Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	37	33	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	5	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Disposal of Condemned Meat and Offal

All condemned meat and offal is stained green prior to being sold for processing.

20,686 lbs. of meat and offal were disposed of in this way from the Abattoir plus 1,657 lbs. of home killed or imported meat from retail shops.

(h) Inspection of Other Foods

Type of Food		Qty. Condemned (lbs.)			
Luncheon Meat	(Canned)	....	....	....	24
Ham	(Canned)	....	....	....	3746
Tongue	(Canned)	....	....	....	146
Corned Beef	(Canned)	....	....	....	114
Pork		....	....	....	1397
Beef		....	....	....	250
Liver		....	....	....	10
Kidneys		....	....	....	31
Fish		....	....	....	44
Fruit		....	....	....	6
Fat		....	....	....	—
Potatoes		....	....	....	2240
Milk Powder		....	....	....	56

Tins, packets of other foods (including frozen foods) 10,236 in number.

3. HOUSING

(a) General

The main type of house in the Borough is a terraced type with either 4 or 5 habitable rooms. The common defects concern roofs, walls, gutters, windows, and the absence of damp-proof courses. These defects are very liable to produce excessive dampness. In spite of the efforts made by informal and statutory action the number of sub-standard houses remains relatively high.

During the year 11 individual houses were represented as unfit for human habitation under the Housing Act, 1957 and 67 houses were officially represented in the following Clearance Areas :- Pall Mall No. 1; Pali Mall No. 2; Sutcliffe Street; Tatton Street; Moor Road No. 1 and Nichol Street.

The total number of houses erected or otherwise acquired by the Council up to the end of 1965 was 2,217.

(b) Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses Demolished

Clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	9	97
Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2)	—	—

Not in Clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17, Housing Act 1957	9	11
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit	—	—

c. Unfit Houses Closed

	Houses Closed	Persons Displaced
Under Section 16 Housing Act 1957	7	18
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	—	—

(d) No. of new houses erected during the year

(1) By the Local Authority	56
(2) By other bodies or persons	199

(e) Particulars of Housing Schemes

- (i) In hand at end of the year.
 - Tan Pits Site comprising 84 Flats.
 - Eldon Street Site comprising 18 Bungalows
- (ii) Contemplated
 - Weldbank Lane Site, comprising 25 Flatlets.
 - Sec. 1. Weldbank Lane Site North, comprising 60 Dwellings.
 - Sec. 2. Weldbank Lane Site, comprising 62 Dwellings.
 - Eaves Lane C.P. No. 1 1963 Site comprising 4 Bungalows.

(f) Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

(1)	(a)	Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	....	....	....	....	....	497
	(b)	No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	....	....	....	....	....	1080
	(c)	No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	....	....	....	....	....	327
(2)		Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:-						
	(a)	Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time)	....	....	....	....	....	60
	(b)	Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made	....	....	....	....	....	180

(g) Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice

No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	253
--	-----

(h) Action under Statutory Powers during the Year**A. Proceedings under Section 9, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957.**

(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	....	....	....	—
(2)	No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice					
	(a) by Owners	....	....	....	....	—
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	....	....	....	....	—

B Proceedings under the Public Health Act.

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	24
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) by Owners	20
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	18
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings have been received and accepted	7

D. Proceedings under section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing Orders were made —	—
(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

(i) Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 —

Improvement Grants etc.:—

Action During Year:—	No. of Schemes	Private Bodies or Individuals No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected	No. of Schemes	Local Authority No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	2	2	—	—
(b) Approved by Local Authority	2	2	—	—
(c) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	—	—	—	—

(d) Finally approved by Ministry	....	—	—	—	—
(e) Work Completed	....	4	4	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (a) above	....	—	—	—	—

(j) House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 — Standard Grants :—

(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority	....	....	49
(b) Applications approved by Local Authority	....	....	43
(c) Work completed	....	....	42

(k) Rent Act 1957

No. of applications for certificates of disrepair	....	....	—
Certificates of disrepair issued	....	—	
Certificates or disrepair cancelled	....	—	
Undertakings given	....	....	—

(l) Houses in Multiple Occupation

13 houses were found to be used or intended to be used for multiple occupation during the year and 11 of these were inspected for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1961.

So far preliminary notices have been served under Section 15 and 16 of the Act and co-operation with owners of the properties involved has been generally good.

It is estimated that of these 13 properties the details regarding separate occupancies is as follows :-

No. of separate occupancies	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. of houses involved	4	1	—	1	1	—	5	1

(m) Prosecutions — None.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH GENERAL

(a) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

(1) Introduction.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 makes provision for the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in these types of premises. Its requirements are very similar to those of the Factories Act and include provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, seats, safety of machinery, first aid and fire precautions.

The Act became fully operative on the 1st September, 1965 with the exception of Section 51 relating to covered markets.

This report relates to the work carried out by the Borough Council acting as the Local Authority in offices and shops where it has enforcement responsibilities. The requirements regarding fire precautions in these premises are dealt with by the Lancashire County Council acting as the Fire Authority. Offices and shops within the curtilage of factories, and railway premises in the vicinity of the permanent way are the responsibility of H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

(2) Registration of Premises

Table A below shows the number of registrations made since the Notification of Employment of Persons Order 1964 became operative. This Order required employers of persons already employed in offices, shops and railway premises on 31st July, 1963 to register those premises between 1st May and 31st July, 1964, and also requires employers intending to employ persons after that date to register with the appropriate authority. Notifications must be made on the prescribed form O.S.R.I., copies of which may be obtained from the Public Health Department.

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered			No. General Inspections made
	1964	1965	Total to 31.12.65	
Offices	62	13	75	47
Retail Shops	130	25	155	84
Wholesale Premises and Warehouses	4	7	11	11
Catering Establishment and Canteens	11	—	11	4
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—	—
Total	207	45	252	146

TABLE A

Although the number of premises registered to date totals 252 it is estimated that the final figure will be about 350. Whilst this figure may seem low in comparison with the number of these type of premises in the town, it must be stressed that a large proportion of these are wholly family concerns and as such are not registrable under the Act. However the employment of one person who is not a close relative on these premises may bring the whole premises within the Act.

(3) General Inspections

Due to staffing difficulties it was not practicable to undertake general inspections until May 1965 but the figures in Table A show that 146 or 58% were made during the remainder of the year. The inspections are being carried out by districts in a routine manner so that employers of registrable premises who have not notified the Council on the prescribed form are advised to do so without delay. It is expected that as complete a picture as possible should be obtained by the end of 1966.

(4) Visits of all kinds

A total of 288 visits of all kinds was made by inspectors to registered premises during the year.

(5) Analysis of persons employed

An analysis of the persons employed in registered premises by the class of workplace is given in Table C below:-

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	430
Retail Shops	404
Wholesale Depts.	
Warehouses	53
Catering Estabs. open to the Public	33
Canteens	6
Fuel Storage Depots	—
Total	926
Total Males	405
Total Females	521

(6) Exemptions

No applications for exemptions from either Section 5 (2) (Space), Section 6 (Temperature), Section 9 (Sanitary Conveniences) or Section 10 (Washing facilities) were made during the year.

(7) Contraventions found

In the course of the general inspections carried out it was necessary to serve 124 informal notices in respect of contraventions found and a summary of these is given in the table below. The following factors however were borne in mind:-

(a) The provisions for overcrowding in premises which were used for purposes covered by the Act on 31st July 1963 do not come into operation until 1st August, 1967: and

(b) The provisions relating to Sanitary Conveniences and Washing Facilities did not operate until 1st January, 1966.

Employers were advised therefore to bring their premises up to the appropriate standards by the relevant dates.

Contraventions Table

Contravention	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale D & Warehss.	Cat. Ests. & Cants.	Fuel St. Depots	Total
Cleanliness (Sec. 4)	3	3	—	—	—	6
Overcrowding (Sec. 5).	7	—	—	—	—	7
Temperature (Sec. 6)	3	7	—	—	—	10
" Thermomtrs	21	41	6	—	—	68
Ventilation (Sec. 7)	15	13	—	—	—	28
Lighting (Sec. 8).	12	9	—	—	—	21
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9).	27	44	5	—	—	76
Washing Facilities (Sec. 10).	19	18	2	—	—	39
Drinking Water (Sec. 11).	3	2	—	—	—	5
Acc. for Clothing (Sec. 12).	3	12	—	—	—	15
Sitting Facils. (Sec. 13).	—	3	—	—	—	3
Seats for Sed. wkrs. (Sec. 14).	4	—	—	—	—	4
Eating Facils. (Sec. 15).	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floors, Passgs and Stairs (Sec. 16).	1	20	9	—	—	30
Safety of Machinery (Sec. 17).	—	8	1	—	—	9
First Aid (Sec. 25).	21	34	4	—	—	59
Info. for Employees (Sec. 50).	28	55	8	—	—	91

Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

(b) Factories Act, 1961**1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.**

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	62	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	182	39	7	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	4	4	—	—
TOTAL	248	45	7	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective...	7	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	2	—	—	—

(c) Offensive Trades

There are two premises registered for the purpose of carrying on trade classified as "offensive", under the Public Health Act, 1936 namely tripe dressing (one) and gut scraping (one). The premises are regularly inspected to ensure that the bye-laws referring to them are complied with.

(d) Movable Dwellings

Under the Chorley Corporation Act, 1926 (section 92-3) no tent, caravan, or similar structure is permitted to remain within the Borough, nor is it permitted for any land to be used to provide accommodation for such, without the consent of the Council.

(e) Rodent Control

Apart from the enormous amount of damage caused by rodents to food-stuffs, other materials, and to the fabric of buildings, they are potential food poisoning organism carriers. Most rat infestations originate from rats gaining access to buildings by way of defective drains from the public sewers and to control the rat population in the sewers an annual treatment by laying poison bait in the manholes is carried out.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY		Agricul- tural
	Non-agricultural		
	Dwelling- houses	All others	
(a) No. of properties in district	10955	1748	21
(b) No. of properties inspected	257	256	21
(c) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:—			
Rats — major	—	—	—
minor	189	66	4
Mice — major	—	—	—
minor	68	12	—
(d) No. of infested properties treated	257	78	4
(e) No. of “Block” control schemes carried out	—	—	—

(f) Any other action — Sewer treatment was carried out during the year and the result was satisfactory.

(f) Disinfestation**Vermin**

Infestations of bed bugs or fleas are now a rare occurrence but it was found necessary to disinfest 4 houses during the year.

Modern insecticides have made this work much easier and they are extremely effective, repeat disinfestations being almost unknown.

When necessary bedding and other suitable material is treated by steam in the Department's own steam disinfector.

Other Pests

The advice of the Department is frequently sought concerning the eradication of many types of insect pests, and in some cases treatment is carried out.

(g) Schools

1. Chorley All Saints C.E.
2. „ Duke Street County (Junior)
2. „ Duke Street County (Infants')
3. „ Highfield County (Junior)
3. „ Highfield County (Infants')
4. „ Hollinshead Street Congregational
(Infants')
5. „ Parochial (Junior)
5. „ Parochial (Infants')
6. „ Sacred Heart R.C. (Junior and Infants)
7. „ St. George's C.E. (Junior and Infants')
8. „ St. James' C.E. (Junior)
8. „ St. James' C.E. (Infants')
9. „ St. Joseph's R.C. (Junior and Infants)
11. „ St. Mary's R.C. (Junior)
11. „ St. Mary's R.C. (Infants')
12. „ St. Peter's C.E. (Junior)
12. „ St. Peter's C.E. (Infants')
13. „ St. Gregory's R.C. (Junior)
14. „ St. Gregory's R.C. (Infants)
101. „ Southlands County Secondary
104. „ St. Augustine's R.C. Secondary (Boys')
105. „ St. Alban's C.E. Secondary
107. „ St. Michael's C.E. Secondary
108. „ St. Hilda's R.C. Secondary (Girls)

130.	„	Grammar, Southport Road
150.	„	Highfield Nursery School
151.	„	Duke Street Nursery School
200.	„	Astley Park School

Progress is still being made with improvements to the older schools and heating, lighting, and other facilities are generally satisfactory.

Urinal accommodation in some schools is not satisfactory, however, and in a number of schools hand-washing facilities are still below the prescribed standards.

(h) Sanitary Accommodation

The various types of closets in the Borough are as follows :—

Privy Middens	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Closets attached to above middens	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Pail closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Waste water closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	310
Water Closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	11593

The privy middens and pail closets are located amongst the farm and outlying properties near the Borough boundary, and none exist where sewers are available. They are mostly emptied by the owners, but the Corporation undertakes the emptying of some privy middens and pail closets.

The number of waste water closets was further reduced during the year, 15 having been converted to water closets.

(i) Drainage

A free service is provided for the clearing of stoppages in drains where simple “rodding” or “plunging” is effective, one man being employed part-time on this work. A total of 872 stoppages being cleared in the year.

When it is found necessary to excavate and open the drain then a charge is made, the work being carried out by the Borough Engineer’s Department.

(j) Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning

Whenever necessary routine enquiries were made concerning all notified cases of infectious diseases and food poisoning, necessitating 267 visits.

Disinfection of 11 houses was carried out following cases of infectious diseases.

(k) Noise

Complaints concerning noise during the year entailed 93 visits being made to investigate the source and cause. These visits usually take considerable time and many have to be carried out outside normal working hours particularly at night. The problems encountered require thorough investigation by the department and the firms concerned, so that the most effective way of reducing the noise can be decided without reducing the efficiency of the plant. This is a compromise which is most difficult to achieve and very often the improvements secured seemed very small to the complainants, who are only satisfied by the complete elimination of the sound.

Many difficulties experienced in Chorley arise either because noisy plant is carelessly sited within works or dwellings are erected adjacent to works where noisy operations are carried out. Much could be done therefore, by careful planning so that these problems do not occur in the future.

5. MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

(a) Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

The Department is responsible for the administration of the Act and the various Orders made thereunder, within the Borough. Any action taken under the various duties imposed is outlined below.

Swine Fever

92 Licenses were issued and 263 Licences from outside sources checked. 48 Special Orders received and checked.

Fowl Pest

No Movement Licences were issued, 1 outbreak occurred in the Borough 1 Form A Licence, 1 Form B Licence and one Form C Licence were received and checked.

Foot and Mouth Disease

No special orders were received.

Importation of Animals Act

No Licences issued, 14 from outside sources checked.

Transit of Animals Order

These orders deal with the conveyance of animals to prevent unnecessary suffering. Several minor contraventions were dealt with and rectified by informal action.

Tuberculosis Area Eradication Order 1950

No notices prohibiting movement of bovine animals were received.

Waste Foods Order 1957

This Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or to poultry and lays down other prohibitions and requirements in order to prevent the spread of foot and mouth and other diseases. Any person having 5 or more weaned pigs, or more than 50 head of poultry, who collects or receives waste foods for them must boil waste foods in plant for which he holds a licence from the local authority. Only one licence is in force in the Borough.

(b) Shops Act, 1950

The enforcement of the provisions of the Act relating to closing hours, Sunday trading, and the employment of young persons, is the responsibility of the Department. The health, safety and welfare of shop employees is now covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 which is reported on earlier in this Report.

(c) Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The purpose of this Act is to secure the proper cleanliness of filling materials used in manufacturing bedding, toys, baby carriages and other articles of upholstery.

There are three registered premises where filling materials of the type listed are used in manufacturing articles of upholstery, and 3 inspections were made during the year.

(d). Heating Appliances (Fireguard) Act, 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of unguarded electric fires, gas fires or oil heaters.

Most manufacturers now fit guards of an approved type to their appliances so it is unusual to find new articles not properly equipped. Vigilance is still necessary, however, particularly in the case of second-hand dealers, and householders are frequently advised to fit guards to their fires when unguarded ones are noticed during the course of inspections for other purposes.

(e) Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act provides that no person shall keep a pet shop without a licence, so as to ensure that animals in such shops are kept under suitable conditions and that mammals will not be sold at too early an age. 4 licences have now been issued.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse Collection

Vehicles:-

The following diesel-engined vehicles comprise the fleet engaged in Refuse Collection :-

- Four (1 spare) Karrier Bantam 7 cu. yd. side loaders
- One Karrier Bantam 10 cu. yd. side loader
- One Karrier Bantam 12 cu. yd. dual tip
- One Karrier Ramillies 20 cu. yd. rear loading compression vehicle.

Because of the changing nature of house refuse and the pattern of house development in the area it has become necessary to embark on a programme of vehicle replacement to provide those of larger capacity and of the rear loading compression type. The maximum vehicle size is restricted however at the present time by the large number of narrow passage ways throughout the town which dictate vehicle types having a small wheelbase.

The Karrier Ramillies 20 cu. yd. vehicle is therefore the first of this type to be brought into service to Chorley and was delivered in August. Its increased capacity has resulted in a saving of lost time on tip runs and it is safer and easier for those employed on loading. From the public viewpoint it is comparatively dust free as no trimming of refuse is necessary and the contents are fully protected from the wind and rain.

Labour

The establishment at present provides for 27 men including drivers to be employed on refuse collection, made up as follows :-

- 4 teams of one driver and four collectors.
- 1 team of one driver and three collectors.
- 1 team of one driver/loader and one Collector.
(one spare man).

It will be seen from the accompanying table that the degree of absenteeism during the year was marked and this constantly interfered with the efforts to provide a weekly service. This factor combined with the turn over of employees necessitated the employment of casual labour when it became available, hence the average of 27.5 men on the strength throughout the year.

This is not however, the best solution to the problem where a service has virtually to depend on the good faith of hardworking long serving employees.

It is with regret however that I have to report the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Albert Blackburn in November after nearly 33 years service. This was followed by the retirement of Mr. Abel Tootell in December after having served 29 years with the Corporation. We thank him for his loyal service and we wish him many years in happy retirement.

As the service of refuse collection in any town is all important and one which is under daily scrutiny by the rate payers it must be of the highest calibre. The number of premises to be served in Chorley is increasing steadily accompanied by the factor relating to length of carry. For example to replace a block of old terraced houses by the same number of detached or semi-detached properties increases the time involved on collection and therefore the effort involved to maintain the service.

Bonus Scheme

Preparations were made during the year to introduce an incentive bonus scheme. A number of meetings were held variously attended by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, the Borough Treasurer, Trades Union representatives and representatives of the men themselves and a scheme was eventually agreed upon to become operative on 1st April, 1966. The principle of the scheme is to obtain a weekly service throughout the year and an improved service after holidays and bank holidays.

My thanks are due to the interest and support of all who took part in the negotiations which I sincerely hope will result in a marked improvement of the refuse collection service in the town.

(b) Storage of Refuse

The system whereby the owner or occupier of any dwelling-house and certain business premises can be required to provide a suitable dustbin, under the Chorley Corporation Act, 1926, continues to work well and ensures that all premises in the town have a suitable bin of standard size.

During the year eight preliminary notices were served on the persons responsible to provide dust bins and in only four cases was it necessary to serve statutory notices to secure the provisions of a suitable dust bin.

Towards the end of the year it became impracticable to purchase 2½ cu. ft. dust bins to the Chorley Pattern because of the specification involved and manufacturing difficulties. As a change had to be made therefore, it was decided to purchase galvanised dust bins to B.S.S. 792/1947 with noiseless Rubbertex lids, which are of the same capacity as the Chorley Pattern type but some 5lbs lighter in weight.

These bins are purchased for resale to the public and with reasonable use should have an average life of 10 years. During 1965 the following bins were sold:-

Chorley Pattern Type	....	....	146 @ 43/-.
Chorley Pattern Type	....	....	141 @ 47/-.
B.S.S. Rubbertex Lids	....	....	24 @ 40/-.

(c) Refuse Disposal and Salvage.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Lawnwood, where the salvage depot is also situated. Five men are engaged in this work as follows:—

- 1 Tractor driver
- 2 Tip men
- 2 Paper salvage balers

An International B.100 Loader purchased in January was employed during the whole of the year.

It is to be noted that the Lawnswood Tip is nearing completion and is not expected to last throughout the whole of 1966, plans will therefore, have to be made for the proper finishing of the area by grassing and suitable tree planting so that indiscriminate tipping in future years will be avoided.

Meanwhile arrangements are in hand for a future tipping site but it is difficult to find land in the Borough suitable for the purpose. This problem, however, is not confined to Chorley and there is no doubt that the vast question of refuse disposal will be dealt with sooner or later by regional means. However, serious consideration will have to be given to the erection and maintenance of refuse disposal plant, whether by ourselves or jointly with neighbouring Local Authorities. Unfortunately, recent New Town proposals for the area make this difficult.

There was an increased income from the sale of waste paper during the year, this being the only commodity salvaged by the Department. The sale of this material secured a gross income of £2256 out of which £344 was distributed in the form of an incentive bonus amongst the collection and disposal staff. The prices for fibreboard containers and mixed papers were £10/5/0 per ton and £8/15/0 per ton respectively.

(d) Protective Clothing and Welfare

All employees are issued with overalls and in April, 1961 a laundering service for them was commenced, so that the men could hand in a dirty pair of overalls at the end of each week and collect a clean pair. Despite the obvious advantages of this system to the men the majority have continued to have their own overalls washed at home. Few make regular use of the laundering service.

In addition to overalls and waterproof clothing, gloves and goggles are issued to refuse collectors if requested, and rubber boots and donkey jackets are issued to men employed on the tip.

All men engaged on refuse collection are allowed free use of the slipper bath facilities at the Public Baths.

(e) Street Cleansing

The Borough Engineer is responsible for the cleansing of streets and snow clearance.

(f) Public Conveniences

There were 11 public conveniences under the control of the Department cleaned and maintained by a staff of 2 males (full-time) 1 male (part-time) and 1 female (full-time) and 2 females (part-time). Other conveniences provided at Astley Hall and the Recreation Grounds are under the supervision of the Parks Department. The insufficiency of public conveniences throughout the Borough is

noticeable, but certain improvements to existing conveniences are carried out from time to time but with the exception of the new market conveniences it is difficult to produce a good image with old and unsatisfactorily-sited buildings. The new conveniences are well equipped, with wash and brush-up and free hand washing facilities and the premises in general are well used.

Regretfully, it must be recorded that damage to locks, fittings and buildings was again prevalent throughout the year. However, the manufacturing industry have now concentrated on near vandal-proof installations, which combined with new planning and design should ensure that future conveniences are less liable to human frailties.

(g) Refuse Collection and Disposal 1965
Monthly Statistics of Time Lost Due to Sickness, Accidents and Casual Absence.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
No. Working Days in month.	21	20	23	20½	21½	21	22½	22½	22½	21½	22	21
Possible No. man/days per month	669½	635	755	683½	712	693	737	726½	708	713½	701	691
Average strength of section	31.9	31.7	32.8	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.8	32.3	31.5	33.1	31.9	32.9

Days lost due to

(a) Sickness/Accident	70	125	83	38	53½	81	45	21	36	44	49	72
(b) Casual Absence	26	15	27	20½	9	2	8	9	12½	12	28½	19½

Percentage Loss due to

(a) Sickness/Accident %	10.4	19.7	11.0	5.6	7.5	11.6	6.1	2.9	6.2	6.1	7.0	10.4
(b) Casual/Absence %	3.9	2.3	3.6	3.0	1.3	0.3	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.6	4.1	2.8
Percentage Total Loss %	14.3	22.0	14.6	8.6	10.2	11.9	7.2	4.1	8.3	7.7	11.1	13.2

Average Strength of Section	32.5	Average monthly loss %										
Establishment	32	(a) Sickness/Accident										
		(b) Casual Absence										
		Total										
		8.7										
		2.3										
		11.0										

